

FORN SCORES HOUSTON'S SECRECY ON LOANS

HALL FREED AS JURORS SPLIT

Nine Vote for Acquittal, Three For Conviction on Third Trial of Dry Officer.

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
MANASSAS, Va., Feb. 12.—William A. Hall, former State prohibition officer, and slayer of Raymond Shackelford and Laurence Hudson when they resisted arrest as bootleggers, is free. Tried for his life for the third time within a year, the jury today reported that, once again, it was hopelessly deadlocked. They stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal from the first ballot.

CASE NOT PROCEEDED.
On recommendation of Commonwealth Attorney Thomas J. Brant, the jury was discharged, and ordered the murder charge against Hall nolle prossed. There will be no more trials. At fifteen minutes after 10 o'clock this morning, Hall walked out of the courtroom, a free man.

The jury had been out since five minutes past three yesterday afternoon. Two hours later they made their first report of a deadlock. They were sent back, but at 6 o'clock, and again at 7:30 they repeated their plea that they could not agree.

Judge Brant was adamant. The trials of Hall had cost the State thousands of dollars. He ordered the jurors locked up for the night, but later, after a conference with Commonwealth Attorney Brant, and Special Prosecutor Tavenner, he consented to discharge the jury if they were still deadlocked today.

Court convened at 10 o'clock this morning, and fifteen minutes later the jurors filed in, worn from a long night of arguments among themselves, but no nearer a decision than when they took their first ballot. They sighed with relief when the court ordered them discharged.

ENDS LONG LEGAL FIGHT.
The dropping of the case against Hall marks the end of a strange legal battle between the "wets" and the "drys" of Virginia, extending over a year.

Hall killed Shackelford and Hudson in a gun battle in their rum-runners' car, outside Winchester, when they were trying to drag him into the car, from the running board, when he shot them both. Shackelford died almost instantly. Hudson was taken to Winchester, where he died next day.

In the two previous trials, the State both prosecuted and defended the slayer. The criminal courts paid for the prosecution, and the State paid for the defense. J. Sidney Peters, State prohibition commissioner, paid for and managed the defense. Both the previous trials also resulted in hung juries.

In the trial just concluded, the State refused to pay for the defense. It is reported that the bills were paid by the Anti-Saloon League.

YEGGS STEAL SAFE, TIME LOCK AND ALL

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12.—Burglars entered the safe bank of James Wallace at Temperance, Monroe county, Mich., today and carried off a three-ton safe with a time lock set to open Monday at 8 o'clock. The safe contains \$2,500 in currency and \$6,000 in Liberty bonds.

Why the Black Camouflage of Hayti Must Be Sold: Two Pages of Facts in Tomorrow's Sunday Times.

Select Your Automobile

from the following list of real bargains. It will be a revelation to find how cheaply a good car may be bought.

- Automobiles For Sale.
- Four-passenger coupe, exceptionally roomy, very powerful motor in fine condition; new cord tires and wire wheels; must be sold this week. \$1,995.00.
 - OVERLAND Touring, small 8-passenger; excellent running condition; new leather top and curtains, electric lights and starter; 1916 model. \$250.
 - NABE—Six-cylinder touring, cord tires, new battery, new paint; car in perfect condition and looks like a new car; 1919 model. \$1,000.
 - ERSEX Touring, excellent condition; 1916 model; 4 tires and time; motor, motor bumper. \$1,100.
 - CADILLAC—17, touring.
 - Overland, 18, touring.
 - Willis-Knight (4), 18, touring.
 - CADILLAC Touring, an Limousine; Hudson and Cole Limousine, winter top for Cadillac. Limousine body for sale.
 - DODGE—Sedan; early 1918; guaranteed to be in perfect mechanical condition.
 - FRANKLIN SEDAN—Berline 9, unusually good condition; wire wheels; good cord tires; \$2,000, or will trade for electric.
- For identities of these and other similar bargains, consult the "Automobile for Sale" columns, Want Ad Section, today's Washington Times.

Ford Attacks Jews to 'Aid World Peace and Awake 'Boob' Gentiles'

International Jewish Bankers Provide Money for Wars, Manufacturer Declares.

By FREDERICK ROCHE.
International News Service and Boston American Staff Correspondent.

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(Copyright, 1921, by the International News Service.)
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12.—Henry Ford today for the first time broke his silence regarding his anti-Jewish propaganda in an exclusive interview with the Boston American.

The publisher of the anti-Jewish articles in Ford's paper, The Dearborn Independent, are really a continuance of the voyage of the famous peace ship. "They are to promote world peace," as Mr. Ford himself explained.

The publication of these articles resulted in leading gentiles circulating a protest against anti-semitism. The protest was signed by President Wilson, William Cardinal O'Connell, and other leaders.

HIS OWN EXPLANATION.
Various reasons have been alleged for the publication of the articles. Some said Ford did it to revenge himself on Jewish bankers who refused to give him a big loan. Others claimed he did it in the hope of getting such bankers to buy him off by offering the loan at a low rate. It has even been claimed that it had some connection with a plan to finance Germany.

Now comes Ford with his own explanation, and that proved to be an echo of the famous Ford peace ship, which sailed to get the boys "out of the trenches by Christmas," and peace.

Not only was Ford willing to give his explanation of the "why" of these much-discussed articles, but he ventured the thought that no newspaper should dare print his explanation. Since the publication of the articles Ford has made himself as inaccessible as possible to interviewers.

When through chance one reached him, he displayed a desire to talk on agriculture, cowless milk, and other subjects remote from the anti-Jewish articles. His explanation of this is that the press of America is controlled by Jews and no paper would quote him correctly.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW.
His present interview might be summarized this way:
1.—Ford is attacking the international Jewish bankers in order to promote world peace.

2.—He denies that he is anti-semitic, claiming he employs 5,000 Jews and would have signed the anti-semitic protest had he been given opportunity.

3.—He wants to wake up "boob" Gentiles and get them to display the same energy and earnestness as the Jews.

"Not through dislike of the Jews, not because of anti-semitism, but because I want the Jews to co-operate with the Gentiles to bring about world peace, our paper has been used to expose Jewish propaganda."

This does Mr. Ford explain the Dearborn Independent. Had the protest against anti-semitism, which was signed by President Wilson, Cardinal O'Connell, and others, been presented to me, I would have signed it.

EMPLOYEES 5,000 JEWS.
"The best proof of our feeling toward the Jews is the fact that we employ 5,000 Jewish workers."

"It is my desire to bring about world peace. There can be no world peace until the international Jewish bankers cease providing money for wars."



HENRY FORD.

nameless in the Ford works when it comes to giving information—added this to the Ford explanation:

"We cannot understand why anyone should wonder at these articles or have any question as to their origin and purpose. It is perfectly plain."

"Mr. Ford is the editor of a weekly newspaper. This paper has a big circulation. It carries no advertising. It is not afraid to tell the truth."

MEMORANDUM PRINTING FACTS.
"We came across circumstances, a knowledge which was very vital to our readers and the public. We are printing the facts. We are fulfilling our debt to the public and to our readers."

"To our minds the situation is exactly the same as if the Boston American were to find a scandal in Boston City Hall and expose it."

Other employees in a position to know gave the information that the series of articles will run for some time to come.

TODAY THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT launched an attack on the American Motion Picture industry, picking out one of the biggest concerns in the country as its special target.

The anti-Jewish campaign is being used to show licentious pictures and that they are depraving the morals of the country.

NOT DIFFICULT TO REACH.
The sphinx of Dearborn, surrounded by a desert of Ford parts, is not as formidable as one would infer from the difficulty in reaching him.

He is a slight, white-haired man, with a face which radiates kindness and humanity, and eyes which have a merry twinkle at times. As he told his reasons for beginning the anti-Jewish campaign the kindly eyes shone brightly, and his whimsical smile—were he a woman one might call it a "Mona Lisa"—added emphasis to his words.

As he said that he bore no hatred for the anti-Jewish campaign reaching him, this man, who controlled a happy, well-fed, well-dressed, well-housed army of 80,000 workmen, really bore no hatred to anyone.

REVEALS TRUE STORY OF ERIN CURBU.S. NAVY, ENGLAND'S AIM

American Ignorance of Real Facts Due to British Propaganda, Says Miss MacSwiney.

The following is the first installment of a story of how a republic is fighting, suffering, sacrificing, and demanding recognition from the civilized people of the world. It was written expressly for the Chicago Evening American, a Hearst paper.

By MARY MACSWINEY.
Sister of Terence MacSwiney, Martyr Lord Mayor of Cork.

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"How are things in America? Have the people there any conscience? Have they any civilization? Do they know the truth or is English propaganda powerful still? I can hardly imagine any nation seeing such villainy and letting it go, unchecked."

AMAZED AT INDIFFERENCE.
These are the questions which people in Ireland are asking today. How can Americans, so chivalrous, so pitiful toward Belgium, look on indifferently at an Ireland suffering such wrongs as were never inflicted on Belgium, such atrocities as have never before been committed by a tyrannical power.

And my experience in the United States has convinced me that the answer lies exactly there. They do NOT know the truth and their ignorance is largely due to the propaganda, the false, insidious, but powerful propaganda which England carries on in this country.

Lord Northcliffe spent many millions on that propaganda of falsehood. We have no millions to spend, but great truth and it will prevail. Already we have succeeded in dispelling some of the clouds of ignorance. President De Valera made the cause of Ireland known as it never had been before; the long, slow martyrdom of Terence MacSwiney, and his fellow hunger strikers aroused the sympathy and conscience of people all over the world; people began to realize that none but the highest and noblest cause could inspire men with such a spirit of endurance.

And so today the ear of America is open to the truth, and the honest minds and tender hearts of this great people are beginning to see the truth, which is so indifferent.

What is the truth? What is this struggle, this eternal recrudescence of the "Irish question"? What has it to do with America?

The truth is that this struggle, this present warfare in Ireland, is but the final battle in the age-long fight for freedom which Ireland has waged since the invader first set foot on her shore. The truth is that the Irish nation demands its freedom today as she has always demanded it; her people have given of her best and bravest in every generation to purchase liberty; they are offering now, day by day, while the civilized world goes on unheeding, the heart's blood of Ireland's greatest, the agony of her mothers, the pitiful cry of her little ones, rendered homeless and fatherless.

And all for what? For the love of that liberty for which America has died.

STOLL'S N. Y. BANK BALANCE ATTACHED

Sheriff Ties Up Account Pending Result of Suit Against Movie Man.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The \$3,150 bank account of Fred F. Stoll, formerly president and treasurer and also director of the United States Photoplay Company, is no longer at his disposal.

It was tied up yesterday when Deputy Sheriff John Glennon served a writ of attachment upon the account. The money came from the sale of an automobile, the sale having been ordered by Stoll while he was stopping temporarily in Chicago.

According to the papers on file in Sheriff David H. Knott's office, Stoll posed as a producer and exhibitor of motion pictures and ingratiated himself into the confidence of the Photoplay Company. As a result he was made a director and president and treasurer.

He was tied to receive a salary of \$500 per week to produce "Determination," which film was started but never completed. He began his work on June 24, 1919, and left for California in December. In the interim he had taken from the funds of the company \$1,816.67 as salary and commissions for the sale of treasury stock.

CURBU.S. NAVY, ENGLAND'S AIM

Senator Borah Charges British Conceal Their Own Strength While Urging Disarmament.

By LEE ELLMAKER.
International News Service.

Further investigation of official reports before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, indicating alleged propaganda in Great Britain to convince the world that the naval strength of that nation is less than it actually is, was urged today by Senator Borah and other proponents of disarmament.

HAS SECRET REPORT.
The Naval Affairs Committee has before it a confidential report filed with the Navy Department, which charges that Great Britain, in computing its naval strength for publication, failed to include ships not in actual service but which could be placed in service in case of war.

It is further charged in the report that such alleged mis-statements of the strength of the British navy are designed to support disarmament proposals. The report charges that there are indications of juggling of figures regarding the personnel of the British navy.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, champion of the disarmament program, is endeavoring to have the information made public. Members of the Naval Affairs Committee refuse to consent.

None of the records shown in the British estimate discloses the number of ships discarded as a result of the battle of Jutland, or the ships used during the war, which are not maintained on a peace basis.

Further inquiry into the alleged propaganda of the British navy officials may be requested in the Senate, Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington, member of the Naval Affairs Committee, said the members of the committee were given the facts in confidence and refused to discuss the matter in any way.

If this information is in the hands of the Navy Department, Senator Borah said, "the Congress should have it. We are informed that in the archives of the Navy Department there is proof of the propaganda conducted by Great Britain. At the same time we are told that the British ambassador is on his way here to suggest a disarmament conference."

He also mentioned that war between the United States with either Japan or Great Britain would result within the next few years if competitive navy building continues.

URGES DISARMAMENT.
Senator Borah again urged that an agreement be reached between the naval powers for reduction of building programs and also advocated a careful investigation to determine whether capital ships are tactically obsolete.

Opinions of American, British, German and other naval experts that capital ships have become obsolete were presented by Senator Borah. He read from a letter by an American rear-admiral, retired, who said:

"I would stake my life that in a few years a surface navy alone can go nowhere, but to the bottom."

Senator Poindexter, in defending the Naval Committee's report, supporting the capital shipbuilding program, declared that if the United States accepting the building postponement plan it would "become at once a defeated nation, would lose its insular position, and its citizens would be able to travel the seas only upon terms laid down by rival nations."

ADVOCATES "SAFETY FIRST."
"Before sitting down with these nations at the conference table," he said, "the committee feels we should take precautions not to sit down disarmed. If the six-month suspension were adopted we would lose, in addition, between \$15,000,000 and \$25,000,000."

The Senator said he would like to know whether Great Britain would reduce its fleet in the present emergency of the American navy and if Japan would actually stop naval building.

Public Men Acclaim Mr. Hearst Champion Of American Rights

The tax-payers' suit instituted by William Randolph Hearst to restrain Secretary of the Treasury Houston from carrying out his plan to lend many millions more of the people's money to European governments was instituted just at the psychological moment.

It came on the eve of Secretary Houston's appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to discuss the Treasury's entire policy with regard to foreign loans. Mr. Hearst's interest in the public welfare was universally approved and commended at the Capitol. Senators and Representatives made the following comment:

By WILLIAM E. BORAH,
United States Senator from Idaho.

I have not looked up the law in the matter regarding the action that Mr. Hearst has taken, but I am thoroughly in sympathy with the stopping of all further loans to foreign governments. I think that our policy on this question should be made clear and that the Secretary of the Treasury should be enabled to ascertain the position of the people of the United States and of Congress on this matter.

By ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
United States Senator from Wisconsin.

I am strongly in favor of the action Mr. Hearst has taken. I believe that it is in the public interest, and that it will have good results.

My feeling with regard to these foreign loans is very strong. Three weeks ago, when I heard that the British government was sending a treasury representative over to the United States to ask us to defer payment of the interest on her debt to this country, I introduced a resolution in the United States Senate directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refer the whole matter to Congress before he took final action. This resolution is now in the Finance Committee, but I have not yet been able to get action upon it. I hope to be able to do so in the near future.

There is not the slightest question in the world that the American people will not stand for any further large loans to European governments. The fact that these governments are unable to pay interest on the money that we already have advanced to them and are proposing cancellation of the entire debt, is sufficient evidence of the folly we would be committing if we gave them any more money.

By JAMES A. REED,
United States Senator from Missouri.

My position in this matter is known. For a week or more I have been trying to get the Judiciary Committee to take action. I have no criticism to make of the committee, but I do hope that at the meeting Monday I will be able to get action.

I am absolutely opposed to any further foreign loans. I am in favor not only of stopping them temporarily, but of preventing them entirely.

Mr. Hearst's action is a step in the right direction. I have no doubt that Congress, in the near future, is going to show its real feeling in this matter, and that court action probably then will not be necessary as it seems now.

By WILLIAM M. CALDER,
United States Senator from New York.

My position toward foreign loans is simply this: I do not think that we ought to loan any further sums to foreign governments except by action of Congress. I think that every application for further credits from Europe should be referred to Congress for approval or rejection.

We need all the money we have now for reconstruction work at home. The investigations of the Committee on Reconstruction, of which I am chairman, has shown we need billions of dollars to relieve the housing shortage in the United States. Under these conditions I cannot see that we are justified in lending further sums abroad.

I am in favor of Mr. Hearst's action in the courts, although I have not examined the details of it. But I think that any action which will prevent precipitate action by the Treasury is a step in the right direction.

By JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE,
United States Senator from Maryland.

Mr. Hearst has rendered a valuable service in an undertaking to learn through the courts the reasons why the Secretary of the Treasury should not be enjoined from making further loans to European nations. It is entirely improper for us to advance money to the treasuries of other nations which are already indebted to us and which have not for some time made any payment of interest on the debts which they owe us.

SENATOR O.K.'S HEARST'S SUIT

Believes Action Will Help to Acquaint People With Facts in Case.

LONDON'S ADVANCES BARED

Treasurer Tells of Efforts by England to Have Debts Canceled.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, struck hard today at the refusal of Secretary of the Treasury Houston to reveal publicly the status of foreign loans, credits, and other commitments entered into by his administration of the Treasury Department.

Houston was closely questioned by Borah and other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when he appeared before them today in legislative session regarding the facts set forth in the bill of particulars filed by William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, in his suit to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from parceling out more money or credits among foreign nations, especially France, Italy, Greece, Czechoslovakia, and Liberia.

OPPOSES FURTHER LOANS.
"I am certainly opposed to the Secretary of the Treasury being allowed to make any further advances to any foreign nation," Senator Borah said, in expressing unqualified approval of Mr. Hearst's action.

"I endorse the commendable efforts of a public-spirited American citizen to prevent Mr. Houston from continuing his present policy with respect to foreign loans, credits, or other commitments," Senator Borah continued. "Mr. Hearst's action, I hope, will help us to obtain more light on the whole subject of our war loans, on which the Treasury Department has seemed unusually and unduly secretive."

"The people are entitled to a full accounting of what has been done with the money they so generously gave to win the war and especially with that part of it which was lent to our allies and what arrangements they have made to pay it back now that hostilities are over. These are matters that should not be concealed. The papers in the case should be accorded full publicity."

BARES BRITISH EFFORTS.
Repeated efforts by the British Government to have the United States Government agree to cancellation or remission of the \$4,000,000,000 war loan made by this country to the British Government, Secretary of the Treasury Houston at the protracted executive session of the House today was described in detail several successive and distinctive moves by the British Government to persuade him and other officials of the United States Government not to press payment of either the interest or principal due on the tremendous sums Great Britain still owes this country.

In a case instance, Houston said, he had firmly but politely informed the British they were and would be expected to pay up, and he, as Secretary of the Treasury, could and would not take any steps toward complying with the British requests for a cancellation or remission of Great Britain's indebtedness to this country.

HITCHCOCK IMPRESSED.
Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, when he emerged from the secret session before it ended, said he had been "favorably impressed" by the papers in the case were served upon Secretary Houston late yesterday afternoon, just before he left the Treasury building.

The policy adopted by the officials of the Treasury Department, and presumably at the suggestion of the Secretary, not to talk of the suit or the things which led up to it, was rigidly adhered to today.

Of course, they believe that the Secretary was within the law in advancing the money to the representatives of the foreign governments, otherwise he would have not done it, they argue. Persons who have talked with officials of the Treasury Department say that it is maintained that it would be the height of folly at this stage of international affairs to disregard our obligations when there is a strong tendency among some foreign governments to disregard their financial obligations.

In the case of the Kerensky government, which Mr. Hearst charges has caused the overthrow of the Russian Government, the Secretary of the Treasury has refused to make any more advances until a new administration is inaugurated.

By MEDILL MCCORMICK,
United States Senator from Illinois.

In view of the recent statement by the Secretary of the Treasury that he intended to fulfill the "solemn commitments" made by the United States in extending credits to foreign governments, I heartily approve Mr. Hearst's action.